

B.M.
Ae
9

PRESENTED

15 MAR 1939



BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

RUWENZORI EXPEDITION

1934-5

VOL. III. No. 3.

RHOPALOCERA

A. G. GABRIEL

LONDON

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

MADE AND PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
JARROLD AND SONS, LTD., NORWICH AND LONDON

3. RHOPALOCERA

By A. G. GABRIEL *X24*

(With Plates V-VIII)

THE following list of Rhopalocera obtained by members of the British Museum Expedition to East Africa (1934-5) has reference only to those collected on the Ruwenzori Range itself, except in a few specified instances where the same species were also obtained on other mountains.

It was recognized that in this district the most interesting results were likely to be obtained, and no attempt was made to collect butterflies elsewhere. During its stay on Ruwenzori (December 1934-January 1935) the expedition had the great advantage of the company of Mr. T. H. E. Jackson of Kitale, whose experience and knowledge of the Rhopalocera of East Africa, and ability as a field naturalist and collector, proved of the greatest assistance. As a result the collections add considerably to our knowledge of the Rhopalocera of the mountain, which has been rarely visited on its eastern slopes by naturalists of any country.

The first account of the butterflies of Mt. Ruwenzori appeared in the year 1895 when Dr. A. G. Butler drew up a list of the collections made in British East Africa by G. F. Scott-Elliot in which 45 species are noted as having been taken on Ruwenzori.

In 1909 Mr. Francis A. Heron made a notable contribution when the results of the Hon. Gerald Legge and Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston's Expedition to Ruwenzori were published. The list of butterflies then recorded made a total of 178 species, and as far as I am aware only a few scattered records have since appeared.

The present list records 57 species and many forms (marked with an asterisk *) which do not appear to have been previously recorded from Ruwenzori or its immediate vicinity, so that nearly 240 species of Rhopalocera are now known to occur there.

The families Acraeidae and Lycaenidae are especially well represented in the present collection, nearly 300 specimens of the former, representing 35 species, subspecies or forms, and nearly 600 specimens of the latter, representing 45 species, being obtained.

The Pieridae are but poorly represented, and the complete absence of any *Colotis* (*Teracolus*), although several species are known to occur, is somewhat surprising.

Although, no doubt, many more species remain to be discovered, the following note on the distribution of those already known may be of interest.

About one-fifth may be described as widespread in Africa, ranging from West to East and from the South up to Kenya and Tanganyika Territory and not seldom extending into Abyssinia, Somaliland, and the Sudan.

Somewhat over one-third are well-known West African species, more than three-quarters have been recorded from Kenya, but only about one-quarter occur in the South, i.e. from Southern Rhodesia to the Cape.

It is doubtful whether any species is really endemic, although several appear to be confined to the Ruwenzori and Lake Kivu Districts, and about 20 have not been recorded outside the area surrounding the Congo-Uganda boundary.

References to original descriptions are given only in respect of species and forms not recorded in the Report of the Wollaston Expedition to Ruwenzori (1909) 19: 141-178, but references have been given to the descriptions of the early stages of the species by Drs. V. G. L. and R. A. L. van Someren and Canon K. St. A. Rogers, and to Monsieur H. Stempffer's excellent drawings of the genitalia of the Lycaenidae where these have been published.

The distribution of the species or form, as shown in the National collection, has been given within the limits of the African continent only.

I am indebted to Mme. A. de Horrack-Fournier for a list of the Lycaenidae and *Charaxes* which she selected, from the material obtained by the Expedition, in return for her very generous contribution towards its expenses; to Brigadier W. H. Evans, who kindly identified the Hesperidae; to Mr. N. H. Bennett for his dissections of some of the Lycaenidae; to Mr. T. H. E. Jackson for permission to incorporate his field notes which add much to the interest of the list; and to Miss Dorothy Fitchew for drawing the coloured figures which are reproduced to illustrate this paper.

DANAIDAE

Danaus chrysippus Linn. f. *alcippus* (Cramer)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from the whole of Africa. Apparently much commoner in the West.

Early stages—Dr. V. G. L. van Someren and Rev. K. St. A. Rogers, 1925, Journ. E. Afr. & Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc.: 29.

Although only this form was obtained, there are Ruwenzori specimens in B.M. of the following forms:

f. *chrysippus* Linn; * f. *albinus* Lang; * f. *alcippoides* Moore; f. *dorippus* Klug.

Danaus similis petiverana (Doubleday & Hewitson)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Abyssinia and S. Sudan.

Early stages—Van Someren and St. A. Rogers, 1925, loc. cit.: 30.

***Danaus formosa mercedonia** (Karsch.)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Uganda and the Lake Kivu District.

Early stages—van Someren and St. A. Rogers, 1925, loc. cit.: 32, pl. 8, ff. 5–7, pl. 9, f. 13.

D. f. mercedonia might be expected to occur on Ruwenzori in conjunction with its mimic *Papilio rex mimeticus* Rothsch., and it is probable that the latter form occurs there, although it was not obtained by the Expedition.

Amauris damocles f. damocles (Palisot de Beauvois)

Papilio damocles Palisot de Beauvois, 1805, Ins. Afr. & Amer.: 239, pl. 6, ff. 3 a, b.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo and Uganda.

Early stages—van Someren and St. A. Rogers, 1925, loc. cit.: 36, pl. 7.

The mimic of this form, *Hypolimnas dubius* Palisot de Beauvois, was taken by the Expedition in the same locality.

Amauris echeria jacksoni Sharpe

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 19 ♂ 2 ♀.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

Early stages—van Someren and St. A. Rogers, 1925, loc. cit.: 39, pl. 8, ff. 11–13.

The type specimen, a male, has the upperside markings white on forewing and buff-coloured on hindwing—several males of this series have white submarginal spots on hindwing.

A single male was obtained by the Scott-Elliot Expedition but was wrongly recorded as *A. albimaculata*. It has the hindwing submarginal row reduced to 4 spots in interspaces 4–7.

Amauris ellioti Butler

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 25 ♂; Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♂.

In B.M. from S.E. Belgian Congo and Uganda.

Several specimens have the ochreous markings much paler than those of the type.

Mr. T. H. E. Jackson notes: "the males were taken flying along the river banks or feeding on wet sand; the species was common and it is surprising that no females were seen."

SATYRIDAE

Gnophodes grogani Sharpe

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Edwards & Jackson*), 10 ♂ 3 ♀.

MOBUKU VALLEY, 7800 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Ruwenzori and the Lake Kivu district.

Mr. T. H. E. Jackson notes that "this species was taken among the fern undergrowth in the forest at Kyanjoki; it behaves as others of the genus and can be taken quite late in the evening, up to and after 5 p.m."

***Gnophodes chelys** (Fabricius)

Papilio chelys Fabricius, 1793, Ent. Syst. 3 (1): 80.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

These specimens are considerably larger than B.M. specimens from Uganda; the ground-colour of upper and underside is also much darker and the forewing subapical orange band broader. May be a seasonal or mountain form but more specimens, particularly females, are desirable.

***Mycalesis mesogena ugandae** Riley

Mycalesis mesogena ugandae Riley, 1926, Entom. 59: 234.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 4 ♂ 4 ♀.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda and W. Kenya.

Decidedly larger than the male and female types; the underside markings are more pronounced and the subapical pale patch on forewing upperside is more strongly marked in all four females than in the type.

"Occurs in most of the Uganda forests and is fairly common in some, e.g. Kalinzu Forest, W. Ankole, but the males from Budongo, Malabigambo and elsewhere are, as stated above, always much smaller. A female in my collection from the latter locality is slightly larger than the Ruwenzori specimens and has mauve apical bars." (T. H. E. Jackson.)

***Mycalesis miriam** (Fabricius)

Papilio miriam Fabricius, 1793, Ent. Syst., 3 (1) : 242.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♀.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda and Kenya. Also recorded from Nyasaland and W. Africa (Gaboon) by Aurivillius.

Two males in B.M. from the Wollaston Expedition were apparently not recorded.

Mycalesis dentata Sharpe

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 7 ♂ 3 ♀.

In B.M. from Kenya and Uganda, 5000-7000 ft.

The males agree well with the type specimen. The females have the pale marking at the discocellulars on forewing upperside more pronounced than in the female type.

Mycalesis matuta Karsch

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Edwards & Jackson*), 23 ♂ 5 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

In B.M. from Ruwenzori and the Toro District (Kibale Forest).

"Occurs also in the Kalinzu Forest, W. Ankole." (T. H. E. Jackson).

The forewing orange-yellow band terminates at vein 2 in most specimens I have seen, but in several males and females of this series this band does not reach beyond vein 3.

Mycalesis aurivillii Butler

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Edwards & Jackson*), 24 ♂ 2 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

NYAMGASANI VALLEY, 6-7000 ft. (*D. R. Buxton*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from the Ruwenzori Range.

Mr. T. H. E. Jackson states that "the species apparently occurs nowhere else in Uganda."

The forewing upperside subapical white band is much dusted with brown scales in the male type, but several specimens have this band well-marked and without trace of brown scaling.

***Ypthima impura** Elwes & Edwards

Ypthima impura Elwes & Edwards, 1893, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. : 23.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, Abyssinia and Kenya southwards to Natal.

Three males and two females from Mokia, S.E. Ruwenzori obtained by the Wollaston Expedition and recorded as *Y. simplicia* belong to this species.

Ypthima albida albida Butler

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀; 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Kenya.

One of the two females of this very distinct blue-grey species is the largest in B.M., its forewing measuring 23 mm. in length.

ACRAEIDAE

***Acraea humilis** Sharpe

Acraea humilis E. M. Sharpe, 1897, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 19 : 582.
Eltringham, 1913, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. : 407.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Belgian Congo (N. Kivu and Semliki) and Uganda.

It is interesting to note that a single specimen of *Acraea orestia* f. *carpenteri* Eltr., which is very similar in appearance, was obtained by the Expedition.

***Acraea egina** f. **egina** (Cramer)

Papilio egina Cramer, 1777, Pap. Ex. 2 : pl. 191d.

RUWENZORI, 4500 ft. (*R. Gunnis*), 1 ♂.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Abyssinia, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland and Rhodesia.

Early stages—van Someren, 1936, loc. cit. 153.

The male mentioned above has on the upperside of hindwing a narrower marginal black border than other specimens in B.M. and on the underside the hindwing submarginal black band is obsolete.

Acraea asbолоplintha asbолоplintha Karsch.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 9 ♂ 1 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

Early stages—van Someren and St. A. Rogers, 1926, loc. cit.: 69.

Two males have no trace of the brick-red stripe on inner margin of forewing, while one has this stripe extending into interspace 1: this specimen has also a brick-red patch in forewing cell and an indistinct subapical band of the same colour extending narrowly along the outer margin of forewing. Mr. T. H. E. Jackson states that such varieties are comparatively common.

***Acraea encedon** (Linn.) f. **fulva** Doubleday & Westwood

Acraea lycia var. *fulva* Doubleday & Westwood, 1848, Gen. Deurn. Lep. 1: 140, pl. 19, f. 2.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Early stages—van Someren and St. A. Rogers—1926, loc. cit.: 73.

This form had long been considered to be the same as typical *encedon*, but recently Dr. C. le Doux pointed out that form *fulva* is a reddish-brown form widespread in Africa with the exception of the West coast, whereas typical *encedon* occurs only in the South as far North as Rhodesia.

The single female obtained is well marked and rather large. Length of forewing 35 mm.

Acraea uvui uvui Grose Smith

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson & Edwards*), 20 ♂ 6 ♀.

MOBUKU VALLEY, 7800 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

NYAMGASANI VALLEY, 6–7000 ft. (*D. R. Buxton*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

Early stages—van Someren and St. A. Rogers, 1926, loc. cit.: 76.

The males agree well with the type specimen on upperside, but on underside several have distinct traces of a forewing row of marginal greyish-white spots. Several females have the whole of the hindwing underside, with the exception of the marginal markings, of a greyish-black colour.

Apparently not found above about 8000 ft.

***Acraea bonasia** f. **bonasia** (Fabricius)

Papilio bonasia Fabricius, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 464.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Cameroons, Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

Early stages—van Someren and St. A. Rogers, 1926, loc. cit.: 77.

Acraea bonasia (Fabricius) f. **alicia** Sharpe

MOBUKU VALLEY, 5000 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side), 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Cameroons, Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

The type specimen of *alicia*, a male, has the hindwing orange-tawny area fading to pale yellow towards the inner margin—the two males obtained are of a much deeper reddish-orange colour on upperside of both wings and with only a trace of the pale yellow hindwing area.

***Acraea sotikensis** Sharpe f. **rowena** Eltringham

Acraea sotikensis f. *rowena* Eltringham, 1912 : 227.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 8 ♂ 6 ♀; 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 4 ♂.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo (N.W. Ruanda District and S.W. of Lake Kivu) and Ruwenzori.

The forewing subapical marking and hindwing discal band show considerable variation in the amount of orange-ochreous: one male has the forewing cell stripe continuing along the median to the discal patch and the forewing subapical patch entirely orange-ochreous. The female only differs from the male in its greater size and in having a marginal row of dusted yellow spots on hindwing upperside.

***Acraea sotikensis** Sharpe f. **bayeri** Schouteden

Acraea sotikensis bayeri Schouteden, 1919, Rev. Zool. Afr. 6 : 157.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 3 ♀.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo and Uganda.

Three females were obtained with pale-ochreous markings on upperside of both wings, only the stripe in forewing cell being reddish. These agree with the description of f. *bayeri*.

One male of this form was taken by the Wollaston Expedition, but recorded as *A. sotikensis sotikensis*.

Acraea viviana Staudinger

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂; 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 3 ♂.

MOBUKU VALLEY, 5000 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ 2 ♀.

In B.M. from Cameroons, Congo, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

This species exhibits very little variation throughout its range with the exception of slight differences in the depth of pale-ochreous markings in the male. The female is always paler.

Acraea acerata Hewitson f. **vinidia** Hewitson

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♂.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

MOBUKU VALLEY, 5000 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, S. Sudan, Abyssinia, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Rhodesia.

Early stages—van Someren and St. A. Rogers, 1926, loc. cit.: 83.

Hewitson's type is a male with a black spot in interspace 1 of forewing in the orange area, but the males obtained are without this spot and an examination of the very extensive series in B.M. shows that very few specimens have it. One male is much paler than the type and approaches the form *tenella* Rogenhofer.

***Acraea pharsalus pharsalus** Ward

Acraea pharsalus Ward, 1871, Ent. Mo. Mag. 8: 81.

Acraea pharsalus (Ward) Aurivillius, 1913, Seitz Macrolep. Afr. 13: pl. 56d.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♂ 1 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side), 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo and Uganda.

Early stages—van Someren and St. A. Rogers, 1926, loc. cit.: 216.

Two males agree well with the figure in Seitz (loc. cit.) but one has the basal dark area of hindwing upperside extended so that the cell is blackish-brown except the apex which is dusted red.

***Acraea oreas oreas** Sharpe

Acraea oreas Sharpe, 1891, Proc. Zool. Soc.: 193, pl. 17, f. 5.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 3 ♂ 3 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Angola, Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

The seven specimens are all considerably larger than those from other localities in B.M., length of forewing—male 29 mm., female 32 mm.

One male with the upperside markings on both wings paler than the type approaches f. *albimaculata* Neave.

Acraea orestia Hewitson

Acraea orestia Hewitson, 1874, Ent. Mo. Mag. 11: 131.

Seven specimens of this interesting species were obtained, representing all three known forms, details of which are given below.

***Acraea orestia* f. *orestia* Hewitson (loc. cit)**

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 3 ♂ 1 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from W. Africa (Ashanti to Cameroons), Angola, Belgian Congo and Uganda.

Typical *orestia* has often been confused with *Acraea quirinalis* Grose-smith which also occurs on Ruwenzori: the latter is of a brighter reddish-brown colour than *orestia*: *quirinalis* also has the forewing reddish-brown area extending well into the cell which is unusual in *orestia*.

***Acraea orestia* f. *transita* Eltringham**

Acraea orestia f. *transita* Eltringham, 1912, loc. cit : 306.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

A single female of this form in which the reddish-brown discal hindwing area is replaced by a smoky-yellow colour.

***Acraea orestia* f. *carpenteri* Eltringham**

Acraea orestia f. *carpenteri* Eltringham, 1913, loc. cit : 407.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

NDALI, 4500 ft. (*J. F. Shillito*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from Ruwenzori and the Mabira Forest.

A rather uncommon form with transparent wings except for the hindwing blackish-brown basal area.

***Acraea amicitiae amicitiae* Heron. (Pl. VIII)**

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 6 ♂; 8300 ft. (*E. G. Gibbins*), 4 ♂.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 6 ♂.

MPANGA FOREST (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

Eighteen males were obtained exhibiting considerable variation in size, the smallest having a forewing 19 mm. in length and the largest 29 mm. One dwarf specimen is of a dark brick-red colour.

In B.M. is a single female from Nakitowa, 9700 ft. 23.xi.1924 (*R. Gunnis*). It differs from the male in the slightly paler ground colour and the more pronounced blackish areas of the forewing. Apparently confined to the Ruwenzori Range up to about 10,000 ft.

Mr. T. H. E. Jackson states: "The species is found in open grassy clearings mostly higher than the camp at Kyanjoki. Again, as with *Amauris elliotti*, the absence of females is astonishing since the sexes usually fly together in this genus."

On the West Side of the Bwamba Pass Dr. Edwards found *A. amicitiae* under rather different conditions; it was by far the commonest butterfly in the locality, occurring in great numbers along the forest paths and by the stream in the valley-bottom.

A. polychroma, described as a distinct species by Rebel, from north-west of Lake Tanganyika has been considered by Dr. Aurivillius (Seitz Macrolep. Afr. 13: 259) and by Drs. Jordan and Eltringham (Wytsman, 1916, Gen. Ins.: 54) as the same as *amicitiae*. The forewing subapical band of spots is more or less covered with rosy-orange scales in all Ruwenzori specimens I have seen, including the type. In B.M. there is a series of six males and one female, from the Ruanda and Lake Kivu districts, which have the subapical band of spots hyaline, thus agreeing with the description of *polychroma* which is probably a distinct subspecies.

The female is larger than the male, it has the rosy-orange markings on upper and underside of both wings replaced by pale ochreous, those on the upperside of forewing being much dusted with black scales.

**Acraea ansorgei* Grose Smith

Acraea ansorgei Grose Smith, 1898, Nov. Zool. 5: 351.

Early stages—van Someren and St. A. Rogers, 1926, loc. cit.: 234.

This very interesting and variable species seems to be confined to the higher altitudes of Kenya and Uganda, where it appears in an extraordinary variety of forms, no fewer than 25 having been described.

Twenty-seven specimens were obtained, twelve of which are the form *conjuncta* usually considered the commonest, although females appear to be rather rare.

The remaining specimens represent no less than seven forms, one of which appears to be new.

"This species was very common in the rain-forest at Kyanjoki, but was especially plentiful on the upward journey and rather less so on our return from the top. Occurs also in the Kalinzu Forest of W. Ankole." (T. H. E. Jackson.)

**Acraea ansorgei* f. *conjuncta* Grose Smith

Acraea conjuncta Grose Smith, 1898, Nov. Zool. 5: 351.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (Jackson), 12 ♂.

Some variation is shown in the size and number of hindwing spots but otherwise the series is very uniform.

***Acraea ansorgei f. interrupta** Eltringham

Acraea conjuncta conjuncta f. *interrupta* Eltringham, 1912, Tr. Ent. Soc. London: 320.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

Agrees well with male type, except that the upperside ochreous markings are somewhat larger and paler.

***Acraea ansorgei f. silacea** Eltringham (Pl. V, Fig. 3)

Acraea conjuncta conjuncta f. *silacea* Eltringham, 1912, loc. cit.: 320.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 5 ♂ 1 ♀.

A. a. silacea was described as a female-form having "forewing spots and central patch of hindwing pale ochreous."

The specimens obtained agree with this description, although comparison with the type shows that all have larger forewing spots. They may, however, be regarded as *silacea* and the name no longer used for the female only.

***Acraea ansorgei ♀-f. pica** Eltringham (Pl. V, Fig. 6)

Acraea conjuncta conjuncta ♀-f. *pica* Eltringham, 1912, loc. cit.: 320.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Rather larger than the type specimen and having larger white markings on both wings: a small black spot in interspace 4 of hindwing just beyond cell which is wanting in the type.

***Acraea ansorgei ♀-f. lutealba** Eltringham (Pl. V, Fig. 7)

Acraea conjuncta conjuncta ♀-f. *lutealba* Eltringham, 1912, loc. cit.: 320.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♀.

One specimen agrees well with the type, but the second has larger orange-ochreous markings on forewing, and on the hindwing 3 small black spots in white area beyond cell.

***Acraea ansorgei ♀-f. wickhami** nov. (Pl. V, Fig. 8)

BWAMBA PASS, 7000 ft. (*R. T. Wickham & H. Hargreaves*), 1 ♀; B. M. Type No. Rh. 463.

Group A of Dr. V. G. L. van Someren's arrangement (Journ. E. Afr. and Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc. 1936: 22).

Upperside: Forewing orange-ochreous markings merging to form a complete discal band in which the veins are only faintly outlined: this band has its outer edge extending from apex of cell towards outer margin and down to the tornus: it covers the upper third of cell, with its inner edge curving from thence inwards towards the inner margin. Hindwing brownish-black with a broad white discal band. *Underside*: similar to female form *lutealba*.

**Acraea ansorgei* ♀-f. *uniformis* nov. (Pl. V, Fig. 2)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 3 ♀; B. M. Types Nos. Rh. 464, 473-4.

Group B of Dr. V. G. L. van Someren's arrangement (loc. cit.: 23).

Upperside: both wings uniformly tawny-orange except for a very small blackish area at extreme base of wings; a faint trace of 2 pale subapical spots and a pale area in upper third of cell. These pale spots become more strongly outlined when specimen is held to light.

Underside: somewhat paler than upperside, the usual arrangement of small black spots on basal area of hindwing.

Two of the three specimens are paler tawny-orange presenting a somewhat bleached appearance.

Mr. T. H. E. Jackson notes that *uniformis* is "exceedingly like *Phalanta phalantha* on the wing."

**Acraea ansorgei* ♀-f. *vansomereni* Bryk. (Pl. V, Fig. 5)

Acraea ansorgei ♀-f. *vansomereni* Bryk, 1931, Ent. Rundsch. 48: 147.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Agrees well with Bryk's description which says that f. *vansomereni* has the forewing coloration of *aurata* (tawny-orange) and the hindwing creamy-yellow colour of *loveni*.

This form is similar to ♀-f. *ansorgei*, except that the hindwing is paler.

**Acraea ansorgei* ♀-f. *aurivilliana* Bryk. (Pl. V, Fig. 4)

Acraea ansorgei ♀-f. *aurivilliana* Bryk, 1925, Ent. Rundsch. 42: 27.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Agrees with description, except that forewing brownish-black area is reduced.

**Acraea disjuncta disjuncta* f. *disjuncta* Grose Smith

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 4 ♂ 1 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side), 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

Early stages—V. G. L. van Someren, 1936, loc. cit.: 19.

Three of the males are unusually large, having a forewing 26 mm. in length. The single female has the forewing blackish area in interspace 3 not quite reaching the blackish marginal area. The ochreous area on upperside of both wings is paler than in the male.

****Acraea lycoa media* Eltringham**

Acraea lycoa media Eltringham, 1911, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. : 12.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂; 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from Principe Is., Angola, Belgian Congo and Ruwenzori.

The single male obtained has the forewing spots strongly defined and much larger than in specimens from Uganda: there is also a buff-coloured stripe along forewing lower margin. The female also has larger forewing white spots. Three females from Ruwenzori in B.M. all have the hindwing patch white and well defined.

The specimens recorded as *Acraea lycoa* by the Scott-Elliot and Wollaston Expeditions belong to this form.

***Acraea johnstoni* Godman**

This interesting butterfly has attracted some attention in recent years owing to its mimetic associations, a very full account of which is given by Prof. G. D. Hale-Carpenter in the Journ. E. Afr. and Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc. 40: 87-90 (1932). It was met with in the following form:

***Acraea johnstoni butleri* Aurivillius**

Acraea lycoa ab. *butleri* Aurivillius, 1898, Rhop. Aethiop. : 15.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 62 ♂ 19 ♀.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Toro and W. Ankole.

Early stages—V. G. L. van Someren, 1936, loc. cit.: 20.

The form *butleri* is probably the only one occurring on the Ruwenzori Range and is found flying with *Bematistes quadricolor latifasciata*; Mr. T. H. E. Jackson states that "on the wing the two are practically indistinguishable."

The series exhibits a considerable range of variation, the forewing pale markings uniting and forming a complete band in several specimens of both sexes. The colour of hindwing discal band also varies from yellowish dusted white to a deep tawny-yellow.

Not recorded by the Scott-Elliot and Wollaston Expeditions although a single male is in the B.M. collection from the latter expedition.

***Bematistes quadricolor latifasciata* (Sharpe)**

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 5 ♂ 13 ♀; 4500 ft. (*Jackson*) 1 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side), 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from Uganda and Kenya (N. Kavirondo, Kakunga Forest, Mt. Elgon and Mt. Nkokanjero).

Early stages—van Someren and St. A. Rogers, 1927, loc. cit.: 42.

All the specimens are somewhat larger than those in B.M., one female having a forewing 39 mm. in length, and the forewing discal band varies considerably in width. The female type from Mt. Elgon is a small specimen (wing expanse 62 mm.) with a rather narrow forewing band.

Aurivillius (in Seitz) states that "the median band of hindwing *above* is light-yellow in the male, white in the female," but the female type and all females in B.M. have this band of an orange-yellow colour on the upperside and white on the underside.

***Bematistes quadricolor latifasciata** (Sharpe) ab. **pallescens** nov.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀; B.M. Holotype No. Rh. 465.

Upperside: Basal area of both wings dark-brown instead of reddish-brown as in *latifasciata*; distal band of both wings much paler than in *latifasciata*.

Underside: Basal area of both wings dark-brown and the forewing discal band the same colour as on the upperside: hindwing discal band white as in *latifasciata*.

***Bematistes poggei** Dewitz f. **nelsoni** (Grose Smith)

Acraea nelsoni Grose Smith, 1892, *Rhop. Exot.* 1: 10, pl. 3, ff. 9, 10.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 (*Jackson*), 1 ♀; 4500 ft. (*Edwards & Jackson*), 2 ♂.

In B.M. from Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

Early stages—van Someren and St. A. Rogers, 1927, loc. cit.: 30.

The males agree well with the type specimen: the ground colour of the single female is darker and the hindwing white band narrower than Uganda females in B.M.

***Bematistes macaria hemileuca** (Jordan)

(Pl. V, Fig. 1, ♂; Pl. VI, Fig. 1, ♀)

Planema macaria hemileuca Jordan, 1914, *Nov. Zool.* 21: 254.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from the Ituri District, E. Belgian Congo and from Unyoro.

This single female of this rather rare form differs from three others in B.M. in being smaller (length of forewing 45 mm.), and in having a well-marked white spot near the apex of forewing cell.

The male here figured is a specimen in B.M. from West Semliki Valley, 3500 ft., vi. 1924 (*T. A. Barns*).

NYMPHALIDAE

Argynnis excelsior excelsior Butler

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500-13,000 ft. (*Edwards & Jackson*), 15 ♂ 6 ♀.

Mt. KARANGORA, 9900 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

In B.M. from Ruwenzori and the Kigezi District.

The reddish-brown markings on hindwing underside vary considerably in size. One female has the greenish-black dusting at basal area extending almost to the post-discal row of spots.

Antanartia schoeneia schoeneia Trimen

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 3 ♂.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda and Kenya southwards to Natal.

Often confused with *hippomene*, but readily distinguished by the much longer hindwing tail.

Antanartia hippomene hippomene (Hübner)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ 3 ♀; 8300 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda and Kenya southwards to the Cape.

Usually smaller than *schoeneia* and with a very short hindwing tail (3-5 mm.)

Antanartia abyssinica Felder

This species was not obtained, but it has been recorded by the Wollaston Expedition. It is easily distinguished by the tailless hindwing and is smaller than the other species of the genus.

In B.M. from Uganda, Kenya, Abyssinia, Tanganyika Territory southwards to Natal.

Vanessula milca buchneri Dewitz

Vanessula milca latifasciata Joicey & Talbot, 1928, Bull Hill Mus. 2: 26.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from Belgian Congo, Uganda, S. Sudan, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

Precis sophia infracta (Butler)

Precis sophia infracta (Butler) Aurivillius, 1912, in Seitz, Macrolep. 13, pl. 51b.

Typical *sophia* occurs in West Africa and *infracta* in the East. Two forms of *infracta* are known and both occur on the Ruwenzori Range. Both forms are well figured in Seitz (loc. cit.).

Precis sophia infracta f. infracta Butler

The form with the forewing subapical band and disc of both wings orange.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Abyssinia, S. Sudan and Tanganyika Territory.

Precis sophia infracta Butler f. **albida** Suffert

Precis sophia albida Suffert, 1904, Iris 17: 108.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Abyssinia and Tanganyika Territory.

Subapical bands of forewing and discal bands of both wings white.

Precis tugela pyriformis (Butler)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Edwards & Jackson*), 12 ♂ 2 ♀; Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 3 ♀.

In B.M. from Uganda and Kenya.

The series shows considerable variation in the intensity of the underside markings. The post-discal line is greenish-yellow in the male type and blackish in the female type. Three males and two females have the post-discal line greenish-yellow while in the remainder it is blackish and very variable in width.

***Hypolimnas dubius dubius f. dubius** (de Beauvais)

Papilio dubius de Beauvais, 1805, Ins. Afr. & Amer.: 238, pl. 6. ff. 2a, 6.

Hypolimnas dubia dubia (de Beauvais) Aurivillius, 1912, in Seitz, Macrolep. 13, pl. 48a.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from Sierra Leone to Congo, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory.

Both specimens have somewhat larger forewing spots and a smaller hindwing pale area than type figure (loc. cit.) and the figure in Seitz (loc. cit.).

The model (*Amauris damocles* de Beauvais) of this well-known mimetic species was taken in the same locality.

***Hypolimnas dubius dubius** de Beauvais f. **mima** (Trimen)

Diadema mima Trimen, 1869, Tr. Linn. Soc. Lond. 26: 506, pl. 43, f. 7;

Hypolimnas dubia mima (Trimen), Aurivillius 1912, in Seitz, loc. cit.: pl. 48a.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards & Jackson*), 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

Agree well with figure in Seitz (loc. cit.), except that forewing discal spot is somewhat larger in both specimens.

Hypolimnas dubius dubius de Beauvais f. **anthon** (Doubleday)

Hypolimnas dubia dubia f. *anthon* (Doubleday) Aurivillius, 1912, in Seitz, loc. cit.: pl. 47c

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda and S. Sudan.

Forewing cell streak very small and much dusted with black. Agrees well with figure in Seitz (loc. cit.).

***Salamis temora temora** Felder

Salamis temora Felder, 1867, Reise Nov. Rhop.: 404.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, S. Sudan and Kenya.

Three species of *Salamis* are now known to occur on Ruwenzori, *parhassus aethiops* de Beauvais and *anacardii* Linn. having been previously recorded.

***Kallima rumia rattrayi** Sharpe

Kallima rattrayi Sharpe 1904, Entomologist 37: 182.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*) 2 ♂.

In B.M. from the Belgian Congo and Uganda.

The subapical fuscous patch on upperside of forewing is rather well marked in both specimens.

Niepelts' type of *Kallima rumia* f. *kassaiensis*, usually considered to be a synonym of *rattrayi*, is a male from the Kassai River, Belgian Congo (ex. Coll. Joicey) without trace of the forewing subapical fuscous patch and is doubtless an aberration.

This subapical patch is very variable in size judging by the series in B.M.

Eurytela dryope angulata Aurivillius

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Angola, Congo, Uganda, Abyssinia, S. Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory to S. Africa.

Ergolis pagenstecheri f. **pagenstecheri** Suffert.

Ergolis pagenstecheri f. *pagenstecheri* Suffert (Heron), 1909, Tr. Zool. Soc. Lond. 19: pl. 5, f. 5.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

Somewhat greyer (less reddish) on both upper and underside than the figure (loc. cit.).

Ergolis pagenstecheri Suffert f. **aurantiaca** Heron

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♂.

In B.M. from the Lake Kivu District and Western Uganda.

The ten males and eight females of this form before me show very little variation except in size and in the intensity of the reddish lines.

Neptidopsis ophione vellea (Mabille)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

Typical *velleda*, from the E. African coast, differs from *ophione* in having the upperside of hindwing strongly marked with reddish-brown at anal angle and also at apex. Ruwenzori specimens in B.M. have these reddish-brown areas much more restricted than is shown in the figure of type and are probably transitional.

***Cyrestis camillus camillus** (Fabricius)

Papilio camillus Fabricius, 1781, Spec. Ins. 2: 11.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side), 5500-7500ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, Abyssinia, Kenya southwards to Rhodesia.

***Asterope garega ansorgei** Rothschild & Jordan

Asterope ansorgei Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, Nov. Zool. 10: 534.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Uganda, Kenya and Portuguese E. Africa.

***Asterope boisduvali omissa** (Rothschild)

Crenis boisduvali omissa Rothschild, 1918, Nov. Zool. 25: 342.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

NYAMGASANI VALLEY, 6-7000 ft. (*D. R. Buxton*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Cameroons, Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

Both specimens with very dark markings on underside of hindwing.

Neptis agatha (Cramer)

Neptis agatha (Cramer) Aurivillius in Seitz, 1912, loc. cit.: pl. 48d.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, S. Sudan, Abyssinia, Somaliland and Kenya southwards to Natal.

A common and widespread species. May be distinguished from the other white banded Ruwenzori species of the genus (*sacilava*) by the greyish-white stripes at base of hindwing underside.

Neptis saclava marpessa Hopffer

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda, Abyssinia, Kenya thence south to Natal.

May be distinguished from the other white-banded Ruwenzori species of *Neptis* by the brown spots at base of hindwing underside.

***Neptis incongrua incongrua** Butler

Neptis incongrua Butler, 1896, Proc. Zool. Soc.: 112, pl. 6, f. 2.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from Uganda, Kenya and Nyasaland.

Distinguished by the reddish-brown underside of both wings.

A single large female (forewing 39 mm.) with the hindwing upperside white band broader and less interrupted by the veins than in the female type. One female in B.M. from Wollaston Expedition was apparently not recorded.

***Neptis ochracea** Neave f. **ochreatea** Gaede

Neptis ochreatea Gaede, 1915, Int. Ent. Zeit. Guben 9: 38.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 4 ♂.

In B.M. from Uganda (Toro and Mpanga Forest).

Readily distinguished by the orange-ochreous band on both wings.

The four specimens show considerable variation, one having the hindwing orange-ochreous band very narrow (5 mm.) and not extending to the inner margin. All four specimens have the forewing band continuous, in which respect they differ from typical *ochreatea*.

Pseudargynnis hegemone nyassae Bartel

Pseudargynnis hegemone (Godart) Aurivillius in Seitz, 1912, loc. cit.: pl. 46f.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

In B.M. from Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Nyasaland and Rhodesia.

The female agrees well with the figure in Seitz (loc. cit.), except that the hindwing submarginal band is composed of separate zig-zag markings.

***Cynandra opis** (Drury)

Papilio opis Drury, 1773, Illustr. Exot. Ins. 2: 33, pl. 18, ff. 5, 6.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Cameroons, Congo and Uganda.

"The species, although occurring all over Uganda, is extremely local in the forests in which it is found. In a small area of forest, near Kampala, I have

taken it year after year along a small path and only at a certain point on this path and nowhere else in the area." (T. H. E. Jackson).

Aterica galene Brown f. **extensa** Heron

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500–7500ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

In B.M. from Uganda.

Both specimens have rather larger forewing spots than the male type.

***Charaxes fulvescens acuminatus** Thureau

Charaxes acuminatus Thureau, 1903, Berl. Ent. Zeit. 48: 139, pl. 2, f. 12.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀ (Coll. B.M.), 1 ♀ (Coll. Mme. Fournier).

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda (Mt. Ruwenzori and Mt. Nkokanjero) Kenya (Nandi).

Early stages of *fulvescens*—V. G. L. and R. A. L. van Someren, 1926, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. 74: 335.

Three males from the Mobuku Valley, 6000–13,000 ft., recorded as *C. monitor* in the Report of the Wollaston Expedition, are *acuminatus* and eight males from Mokia, 3500 ft., are *monitor*: the two forms are readily distinguished by the shape of forewing, *acuminatus*, as the name implies, having a more pointed wing apex.

The series of both forms in B.M. confirms the statement of the Drs. van Someren (loc. cit.: 336) that *monitor* is found at lower elevations and *acuminatus* at higher altitudes.

***Charaxes ansorgei ruandana** Talbot

Charaxes ansorgei ruandana Talbot, 1932, Bull. Hill Mus. 4: 289; Poulton, 1936, Journ. E. Afr. and Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc.: 193, pl. 2, f. 1 ♂; f. 2 ♀.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

Distribution—see Poulton, 1936, loc. cit.: 194.

Early stages—V. G. L. and R. A. L. van Someren, 1926, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 340.

The capture by Mr. T. H. E. Jackson of a somewhat damaged female of this rare *Charaxes* is one of the many interesting results of the Expedition. The specimen agrees well with the female type from the Kabira Forest, Ruanda Dist., but the following small differences may be noted. On the upperside the outer part of forewing is blacker and without trace of reddish-brown and the subcostal and marginal spots are more strongly marked.

The hindwing discal band is less broadly dusted with blue along its outer edge.

On the underside the hindwing post-discal black spots appear less pronounced, though this is possibly due to rubbing.

***Charaxes druceanus septentrionalis** Lathy

Charaxes druceanus septentrionalis Lathy, 1926, Enc. Ent. B.3, Lep. 1, (2): 93.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Toro, Uganda, Feb. 1902. (Ex. Coll. Joicey)

I place this single, somewhat damaged specimen under *septentrionalis* with some hesitation as Mr. P. I. Lathy's description (loc. cit.) is so brief and the locality is given as "Kenya Colony."

Dr. K. Jordan kindly compared the specimen with the type of *kivuanus* in the Tring Museum and noted the following differences:—"The tawny markings on upperside are larger and the hindwing tawny admarginal band is broader and continuous."

Charaxes opinatus Heron

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♂ (B.M.) 2 ♂ (Coll. Mme. Fournier.)

In B.M. from Niragongo Forest, N.E. Kivu (*T. A. Barns*, ex. Coll. Joicey); N.W. shore of Lake Tanganyika, 1900-2100 metres (*Grauer*, ex. Coll. Joicey); Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori, 5000-1300 ft. (*Legge & Wollaston*).

The male varies but little, judging by the series of ten specimens before me: the post-discal macular band on upperside of hindwing is almost obsolete in two or three specimens, and on the underside the ground-colour varies somewhat in intensity.

Female unknown to me.

Mr. T. H. E. Jackson writes: "The species seems not uncommon at 6500 ft. in the Namwamba Valley. The male behaves much as does *Charaxes etheocles*, flying low along paths, etc., and very fast and coming readily to the droppings of carnivores or human excrement. On two occasions I saw a female belonging to this species or to *Ch. etheocles*, one of which passed quite close. The dominant colour was pale blue, and I suggest that this will prove to be female *opinatus*."

Charaxes dilutus dilutus Rothschild

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ B.M., 1 ♂ (Coll. Mme. Fournier.)

KIGEZI DISTRICT, Mt. Mgahinga, 8000 ft. (*J. Ford*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from S.E. Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland.

Early stages—V. G. L. & R. A. L. van Someren, 1926, loc. cit.: 346.

C. dilutus was described as a subspecies of *eupale* Drury and was generally so regarded until the accumulation at the Hill Museum of extensive series of *eupale*, *dilutus* and *subornatus* enabled Talbot to separate them on differences in the rows of spots on hindwing underside. An interesting account of this is given in the Bull. Hill Mus., 1921: 69-71.

LIBYTHEIDAE

Libythea labdaca Westwood

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (Jackson), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

LYCAENIDAE

Hypomyrina nomenia Hewitson

Three "species" have usually been placed in the genus *Hypomyrina* Druce, namely *H. nomenia* Hewitson (genotype), *nomion* Staudinger and *acares* Karsch.

Staudinger described *nomion* as a "var.?" of *nomenia*, while Karsch described a female with broad blackish basal area on upperside of both wings as *acares*. Aurivillius (in Seitz) evidently thought that *nomion* might be a form of *nomenia* and *acares* its female.

The series of both *nomenia* and *nomion* in B.M. shows considerable variation and as they appear to occur in the same localities over a wide area it is probable that they are forms.

Four males were taken by Mr. T. H. E. Jackson which differ from those already mentioned and may constitute a new race.

The genitalia of all three forms have been examined, but no differences could be discerned.

Hypomyrina nomenia nomenia f. *nomion* Staudinger

Hypomyrina nomenia Hewitson var. ? *nomion* Staudinger, 1891, Iris 4: 156, pl. 1, f. 11.

In B.M. from W. Africa and Uganda.

♂. Forewing almost entirely black, except for a narrow orange area along posterior margin.

♀. Broad blackish basal area to both wings; sometimes a blackish band along outer margin of hindwing.

Hypomyrina nomenia nomenia f. **nomenia** (Hewitson)

Myrina nomenia Hewitson, 1874, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 353.

♀ = *Hypomyrina aceres* Karsch, 1893, Berl. Ent. Zeit. 38: 219.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda (Tero Forest, *S. A. Neave*).

♂ ♀. Both wings with narrow blackish basal area: orange area of forewing reaching almost to tornus.

***Hypomyrina nomenia fournierae** subsp. nov. (Pl. VI, Fig. 7, ♂)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 4 ♂.

Larger than *nomion* Stgr: length of forewing 16 mm.; wing shape as in *nomion*, except that hindwing is less rounded at the outer margin and therefore more sharply angled at tornus.

♂ *Upperside*: forewing black, an orange area reaching from posterior margin, where it is broadest, upwards to the median and vein 3, extending from about 4 mm. from base of wing to within 2 mm. of tornus. Hindwing yellow: basal area black extending along interspace 1A towards anal angle; fringe black from about vein 5 to anal angle and forming a thin black line.

Underside: both wings uniformly tawny-yellow, without trace of the post-discal line which is common in most specimens of *nomion*. Hindwing anal markings less pronounced than in *nomion*.

Dedicated to Mme. A. de Horrack-Fournier.

1 ♂ holotype (Coll. Mme. Fournier).

3 ♂ paratypes (Coll. B.M.). Nos. Rh. 466-8.

"The species was quite new to me and has not been found to my knowledge anywhere else in Uganda. It was taken in the forest, coming down in the early forenoon in sunny patches and settling with wings half open on a leaf as do the males of all species of *Deudorix*." (T. H. E. Jackson).

***Pilodeudorix coerulea** (Druce)

Deudorix coerulea Druce, 1890, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 5: 28.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Portuguese E. Africa, and Rhodesia.

***Virachola edwardsi** sp. nov. (Pl. VI, Fig. 8, ♂, Fig. 9, ♀)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

B.M. holotype ♂ No. Rh. 469; allotype ♀ No. Rh. 470; paratypes ♀ Nos. Rh. 471-2.

Shape of wings as in *Virachola bimaculata* Hew., to which it is closely allied.

♂ Forewing. *Upperside* black: a discal coppery-orange area reaching upwards from the posterior margin to slightly beyond the third median where it just enters the cell.

Hindwing. *Upperside*: agrees with *bimaculata*, except that it is more narrowly edged with blackish: a circular sex patch as in *bimaculata*.

Underside: both wings greyish-brown tinged with orange. Forewing: a tuft of brownish hairs at the posterior margin as in *bimaculata*: a well-marked post-discal band dusted on either side with greyish-white, running from the costal margin and tapering towards vein 1, which it does not quite reach: a well-marked square spot at cell apex.

Hindwing: a discal and post-discal band of spots, the latter reaching from the costa to vein 1 and running outwards towards the tornal area; the spots of this band forming a straight line between veins 2 and 6.

A second male has the forewing coppery-orange area enclosed by a black line along posterior margin.

♀ *Upperside*: both wings blackish.

Forewing: a pale discal area faintly dusted with orange which does not enter the cell.

Hindwing: a pale area lightly dusted with orange in interspaces 1-2, each containing a black spot which is larger in interspace 2.

Underside: both wings greyish-white with markings similar to those in the male, but less strongly marked.

A second female has the pale areas on upperside of both wings less distinctly marked.

Dedicated to Dr. F. W. Edwards, the leader of the Expedition.

Hypolycaena jacksoni Bethune-Baker (Pl. VI, Fig. 6, ♂; Fig. 11, ♀)

♀ = *Hypolycaena buxtoni puella* Joicey & Talbot, 1921, Bull. Hill Mus. 1: 93.

Hypolycaena jacksoni Paskewsky, 1937, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 42: 106. ♀ described.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

A male and female of this rare and apparently very local species were obtained and are now in the collection of Mme. Fournier in Paris.

The type, a male, is labelled Toro, Uganda, Feb. 1902 (F. J. Jackson), and a very fine female was described by Joicey & Talbot (loc. cit.) as a race of *Hypolycaena buxtoni*. Both specimens are now in B.M., together with four other males and two damaged females.

Mr. T. H. E. Jackson notes that "this fine species was taken outside the forest at an altitude somewhat higher than the camp at Kyanjoki."

Spindasis aderna pan Talbot

Spindasis aderna pan Talbot, 1935, Ent. Mo. Mag. 71: 120, pl. 2, f. 6.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 3 ♂ (Coll. B.M.); 1 ♂ (Coll. Mme. Fournier).

A series of males and three females from Uganda, North of Lake Isolt (*S. A. Neave*), and a single male from N. Ruwenzori have recently been separated from typical *aderna* by Talbot (loc. cit.).

Mr. T. H. E. Jackson says: "It is a typical species of the hotter, lower parts of Uganda (Entebbe, Katera-Malakigambo Forest). Kilembe is typical of this sort of country."

Axiocerses harpax (Fabricius)

Axiocerses harpax (Fabricius) Aurivillius in Seitz, 1924, loc. cit.: pl. 70c.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂ (B.M.); 1 ♂ (Coll. Mme. Fournier).

Distributed almost throughout Africa in many parts of which it is common, and has been recorded up to about 8000 ft.

Specimens from Ruwenzori in B.M. have narrower black borders than the figure (loc. cit.).

Anthene Doubleday

(*Lycaenesthes* Moore)

Hemming, 1935, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 435.

Heron, 1909, Tr. Zool. Soc. Lond.: 158.

Bethune-Baker, 1910, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 1-84.

Stempffer, 1936, Bull. Soc. Ent. France: 283.

Heron (loc. cit.) recorded six species of this genus from Ruwenzori—*amarah*, *otacilia* (= *talboti*), *larydas*, *crawshayi*, *lemnos* and *hobleyi*, and Bethune-Baker (loc. cit.) added one other, *indefinita*.

Details of four of the above, obtained by the present Expedition, are given below.

The specimens recorded as *otacilia* by Heron (loc. cit.) belong to the recently described *talboti* Stempffer (loc. cit.).

Anthene hobleyi (Neave)

Lycaenesthes hobleyi (Neave) Aurivillius in Seitz, 1924, loc. cit.: pl. 71e.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Uganda and Kenya.

Distinguished from the other species of the genus by the spots being edged with reddish on underside.

Anthene indefinita (Bethune-Baker)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 15 ♂ 22 ♀.

NYAMGASANI VALLEY, 8-9000 ft. (*D. R. Buxton*); 1 ♀;

In B.M. from S.E. Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory.

A series of both sexes showing a considerable range of variation. More than half of the females have, on the hindwing upperside, a submarginal band composed of white markings in interspaces 2-6, and on the underside there is considerable variation in the intensity of the markings in both sexes.

Anthene larydas (Cramer)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 3 ♀ (Coll. Mme. Fournier); Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side), 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from West, South and East Africa as far North as Abyssinia.

Specimens of typical *larydas* and also the form *kersteini* Gerstaecker, 1871, Arch. Nat. 1: 379, with the paler underside, were obtained.

Anthene crawshayi (Butler)

Lycaenesthes crawshayi (Butler) Bethune-Baker, 1910, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.: pl. 2, f. 6.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Belgian Congo, Ruwenzori, Entebbe, Kenya and Nyasaland.

Early stages—T. H. E. Jackson, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 227.

***Phlyaria heritsia** ssp. **chibonotana** (Aurivillius) (Pl. VI, Fig. 2, ♂)

Cupido chibonotana Aurivillius, 1910, Sjöst. Kilimandj.-Meru Exp.: 9.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 3 ♂; 1 ♂ (Coll. Mme. Fournier).

Described from a specimen from Kilimandjaro.

In B.M. from S.E. Belgian Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

Monsieur H. Stempffer has recently examined the genitalia of *heritsia* and *chibonotana* and has found them to be identical. The latter form may be distinguished by the narrower upperside dark border of hindwing of both sexes.

The male has a much broader white stripe along inner margin of forewing.

***Uranothauma antinorii** (Oberthür)

♂ *Lycaena antinorii* Oberthür, 1883, Ann. Mus. Genova 18: 731, pl. 9, f. 3.

♀ *Uranothauma antinorii* (Oberthür) Ungemach 1932, Mem. Soc. Sci. Maroc. 32: 89.
Genitalia descr. & fig. by Stempffer, 1938, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. 8: 190.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Ruwenzori (West Slopes), Kenya and Tanganyika Territory (Itumba District).

The male is easily distinguished from the other species of the genus by the violet-coloured wings (upperside).

Two forms of the female are known:

♀-f. **antinorii** Oberthür

The typical ♀-form (described by Ungemach, loc. cit.)—it is without white markings on upperside.

♀-f. **albicans** Talbot

Uranothauma antinorii ♀ f. *albicans* Talbot, 1935, Ent. Mo. Mag.: 147, pl. 2, f. 13.

Resembles the female of *falkensteinii* on upperside in having white markings on both wings, particularly the hindwing.

I have not seen a female from Ruwenzori, but it is probable that *albicans* is the form occurring there.

Uranothauma falkensteinii (Dewitz)

Plebeius falkensteinii Dewitz, 1879, Nova Acta Leop.-Car. Ak. Nat., 41: 204.

Genitalia descr. and fig. Stempffer, 1938, loc. cit.: 191.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♂ (Coll. Mme. Fournier); 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Abyssinia and Tanganyika Territory.

Early stages—T. H. E. Jackson, 1937, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 230.

A single male from S.E. Ruwenzori, 3500 ft., in B.M. from the Legge & Wolston Expedition does not seem to have been recorded.

The female is uncommon, but two ♀-forms are known.

The typical ♀-form has the upperside discal area of both wings more or less white.

♀-f. *umbra* Talbot, 1935, Ent. Mo. Mag.: 48, is the dark form with the upperside discal area of both wings brownish with a blue suffusion.

Uranothauma delatorum Heron

Uranothauma delatorum Heron, 1909, Tr. Zool. Soc. Lond.: pl. 5, ff. 21, 22.

Genitalia descr. and fig. Stempffer, 1938, loc. cit.: 191.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 8300 ft. (*E. G. Gibbins*), 1 ♀; 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 15 ♂ 9 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 3 ♂.

MOBUKU VALLEY, 7800 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (B.M.); 1 ♂ (Coll. Mme. Fournier.)

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

Early stages—T. H. E. Jackson, 1937, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 229.

May be distinguished from *falkensteinii*, especially females, by the purple suffusion at base of wings—this being blue in *falkensteinii*.

Both sexes show some variation in the density of the dark markings on underside. One female is somewhat aberrant, having the upperside forewing markings much reduced in size.

Harpenderus reginaldi reginaldi Heron (Pl. VI, Fig. 3, ♂; Fig. 4, ♀)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 3 ♂; 10,200 ft. (*Jackson*) 33 ♂ 6 ♀; 12–13,000 ft. (*Jackson*), 13 ♂ 5 ♀.

MT. KARANGORA, 9900 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

NYAMGASANI VALLEY, 10,500–11,500 ft. (*D. R. Buxton*), 1 ♂.

This fine series shows that the male type is, as stated by Heron, much discoloured and that the normal colour of the upperside of both wings is shining violet from the base to the dark brown marginal borders.

The hindwing dark border shows considerable variation both in width and coloration, the light cinnamon scales mentioned in the original description being much extended in some specimens.

The very poor condition of the female type made its coloration "a matter of conjecture." The twelve females before me show that the basal half of forewing up to middle of cell is bright blue; the dark transverse band is divided by a pale dusted line of varying distinctness and on the hindwing the anal ocellus is bounded outwardly by a line of blue scales.

D. R. Buxton states that in the Nyamgasani Valley, *reginaldi* was "the only butterfly seen at 11,000 ft. It was absent at the beginning of January but had appeared by the end of that month."

The original figures were made from such discoloured specimens that it has been considered desirable to figure again both sexes.

Typical *reginaldi* seems to be confined to the Ruwenzori Range between 6000 and 13,000 ft., occurring chiefly though not quite exclusively in the zone of tree-heaths. In B.M. there is a series from the Lake Kivu District (ex Coll. Joicey) which may constitute a distinct race.

Cyclirius wollastoni wollastoni Bethune-Baker (Pl. VI, Fig. 5, ♀; Fig. 10, ♂)

Cyclirius wollastoni Bethune-Baker, 1926, An. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) 17: 402.

= *Cyclirius aequatorialis* (Heron) 1909, Tr. Zool. Soc. Lond.: 164.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 8 ♂ 1 ♀; 10,200 ft., 21 ♂ 10 ♀; 12–13,000 ft., 8 ♂ 4 ♀.

MOBUKU VALLEY, 7800 ft. (*Edwards*), 10 ♂ 1 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side), 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

MT. KARANGORA, 9900 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

NYAMGASANI VALLEY, 12–13,000 ft. (*D. R. Buxton*), 2 ♂.

KIGEZI—Mt. Muhavura, 10–12,000 ft. (*Edwards*), 3 ♂; Mt. Sabinio, 10–11,000 ft. (*J. Ford*), 3 ♂ taken on (*Senecio Erics-Rosenii*); Mt. Mgahinga, 8000 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀; Kanaba, 7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 8 ♂ 2 ♀, 3 ♂ 3 ♀ (Coll. Mme. Fournier).

In addition specimens are in B.M. from S.E. Belgian Congo (*T. A. Barns*) and from Kenya (N. Kavirondo, Kakunga Forest and Nandi Plateau) (*S. A. Neave*).

The extensive series of this species obtained shows that it has a range of from 4000 ft. to between 12–13,000 ft.

D. R. Buxton states that it is "the only butterfly apparently resident between 12–13,000 ft., where it lives among *Carex* and *Alchemilla*."

C. wollastoni usually has the anal spot on hindwing upperside strongly marked.

Two males from the Namwamba Valley differ from the rest of the series in having the basal area of hindwing underside entirely brown.

A pair taken *in copula* by Dr. F. W. Edwards are figured.

Typical *aequatorialis* has the anal spot on upperside of hindwing absent or only very faintly indicated. It has been found on the Aberdare Mts., Mt. Kenya, Mt. Elgon and Mt. Nkoganjero (S.W. of Mt. Elgon), and in Kenya Colony (Hoey's Bridge, Lumbwa and Molo). Specimens from all these localities are in the B.M., but there is none from the Ruwenzori Range, where it was not seen by the present Expedition.

The specimens recorded as *aequatorialis* in the Report of the Legge and Wollaston Expedition from the Mobuku Valley have since been shown to be *wollastoni* and it seems probable that other records of its presence on the Ruwenzori Range are erroneous.

***Cacyreus lingeus* (Cramer)**

Stempffer, 1936, Bull. Soc. Ent. France: 284; 1938, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. 8: 195.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ 2 ♀; 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 15 ♂ 3 ♀.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Cameroons, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Abyssinia, Somaliland, and Tanganyika Territory southwards to the Cape.

Early stages—T. H. E. Jackson, 1937, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 230.

Recent work by Monsieur H. Stempffer (*loc. cit.*) has shown that no less than 3 distinct species have long been placed under this name. They are *audeoudi* Stempffer, *virilis* Aurivillius and *lingeus* Cramer and all three were taken by the Expedition.

***Cacyreus virilis** (Aurivillius)

Cupido lingeus ab. *virilis* Aurivillius, 1924, Seitz, Macrolep. 13: 463.
Genitalia descr. and fig. Stempffer, 1938, loc. cit.: 196.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Cameroons, Angola, Ruwenzori, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Somaliland, Aden, and from Rhodesia to Cape Town.

***Cacyreus audeoudi** Stempffer

Cacyreus audeoudi Stempffer 1936, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr.: 284.
Genitalia descr. and fig. Stempffer, 1938: 197.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♀.

S.E. RUWENZORI, 3500 ft. (*Legge & Wollaston*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Cameroons, Congo, Uganda, and Kenya.

The males of *audeoudi* may be readily distinguished from *virilis* and *lingeus* by the bright lilac-blue upperside.

Cacyreus palemon palemon (Cramer)

Cupido palemon (Cramer) Aurivillius 1924, in Seitz, loc. cit.: pl. 73a.
Genitalia descr. & fig. Stempffer, 1938, loc. cit.: 198.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♀.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂ 1 ♀ (Coll. Mme. Fournier).

MOBUKU VALLEY, 7800 ft. (*Edwards*), 5 ♂ 2 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side), 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

KIGEZI—Kanaba Gap, 7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂ 1 ♀.

In B.M. from South to East Africa up to about 9000 ft.

Castalius margaritacea Sharpe

Cupido margaritaceus (Sharpe) Aurivillius in Seitz, 1924, loc. cit.: pl. 73c.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 5 ♂ 2 ♀; 3 ♂ (Coll. Mme. Fournier);
4500ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

In B.M. from S.E. Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Kilimandjaro.

C. margaritacea may be distinguished from the other species of the genus by the more extensive white area on upperside of both wings.

Azanus Moore

Four species of this genus are known to occur commonly in E. Africa, but prior to this Expedition only *natalensis* appears to have been recorded from the Ruwenzori Range.

The capture of a male and female of *mirza* and a male of *moriqua* by the present Expedition and the discovery in B.M. of a pair of *jesous* obtained by the Wollaston Expedition, but apparently not recorded, brings all four species to the Ruwenzori list.

***Azanus moriqua** (Wallengren)

Lycaena moriqua Wallengren, 1857, K. Sven. Vet.-Akad. Handl.: 39.

Cupido moriqua (Wallengren) Aurivillius, 1924, in Seitz, loc. cit.: pl. 73d.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Abyssinia, Sudan, Tanganyika Territory and S. Africa.

May be distinguished by the broad dark marginal band on upperside of both wings.

***Azanus mirza** (Plötz)

Lycaena mirza Plötz, 1880, Stett. Ent. Zeit. 41: 203.

Cupido mirza (Plötz) Aurivillius, 1924, in Seitz, loc. cit.: pl. 7d.

Genitalia descr. and fig. Stempffer, 1938, loc. cit.: 209.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ 2 ♀; 1 ♀ (Coll. Mme. Fournier).

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Abyssinia.

Appears to be uncommon in S. Africa not having been recorded by Trimen, but in B.M. there is a pair from Delagoa Bay.

***Azanus jesous** (Guérin)

Polyommatus jesous Guérin, 1849, Voy. Abyssinie 6: 383, pl. 11, ff. 3, 4.

Genitalia descr. and fig. Stempffer, 1938, loc. cit.: 206.

S.E. RUWENZORI, 3500 ft. (*Legge & Wollaston*), 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Kenya, Abyssinia, Somaliland, White Nile, Tanganyika Territory, and S. Africa.

Early stages—T. H. E. Jackson, 1937, loc. cit.: 233.

Syntarucus Butler

Genitalia descr. and fig. H. Stempffer, 1935, Bull. Nat. Hist. Paris, 2: 221-240.

A series of 43 males of what has usually been known as *S. telicanus* was obtained and in view of Monsieur H. Stempffer's recent work on the genitalia of this interesting genus, it was thought desirable that every one of the males should be dissected.

An examination of these dissections showed that they could be readily divided into four groups and a reference to Monsieur Stempffer's excellent drawings gave the following result: 16 *telicanus*, 2 *babaulti* and 20 *jeanneli*. The remaining 5 specimens were found to agree exactly as to their genitalia with Stempffer's Fig. 8 (loc. cit.), and Monsieur Stempffer has since confirmed that his specimen agrees with these in having dark margins to both wings on upperside. These are *S. marginalis*.

Although readily separable on the genitalia, it is somewhat difficult to find external differences except in the case of *marginalis*, but I have endeavoured to point out such differences as I can find on the underside.

Syntarucus telicanus telicanus (Lang)

Stempffer 1935 Bull. Nat. Hist. Paris, 2: 22 genit. f. 2.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 14 ♂ 2 ♀.

MOBUKU VALLEY, 5000 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

On the underside the brown markings are somewhat smaller than in *jeanneli*, and on the hindwing the three large discal brown markings are well separated and do not tend to form a continuous band as in *jeanneli*. This character serves also to distinguish the females.

***Syntarucus babaulti** Stempffer

Syntarucus babaulti Stempffer 1935, loc. cit. 2: 235, genit. f. 9.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

The brown markings on the underside of both wings are somewhat thinner and the white ground-colour is thus more prominent than in *telicanus* and *jeanneli*.

***Syntarucus jeanneli** Stempffer

Syntarucus jeanneli Stempffer, 1935, loc. cit. 2: 233 genit. f. 7.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♂; 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 15 ♂.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 3 ♂.

The brown markings on the underside of hindwing are, on the whole, somewhat larger than in *telicanus*, and the three larger discal brown markings are usually joined and form a continuous, or almost continuous, band from the costal margin to the hind margin.

***Syntarucus marginalis** (Aurivillius)

Cupido telicanus ab. *marginalis* Aurivillius, 1924, Seitz Macrolep. 13: 470.
Stempffer, 1935, loc. cit.: fig. 8.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 5 ♂.

May be at once distinguished by the dark marginal borders to both wings on the upperside.

In addition to the five specimens mentioned above there is one other in the B.M. from the Birunga Plateau, Kigezi District, and Monsieur Stempffer's specimen bears the label Lake Kivu, from which it appears probable that *marginalis* is a very local form.

***Syntarucus pulchra** (Murray)

Lycaena pulchra Murray, 1874, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 524 pl. 10, ff. 7, 8.
Stempffer 1935, loc. cit.: 230, genit. f. 6.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

MOBUKU VALLEY, 5000 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♂.

MPANGA FOREST (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from Nigeria, Victoria Nyanza District, Uganda and Rhodesia.

Both sexes may be at once distinguished from the other species of the genus by the much brighter and paler blue colour of upperside of both wings.

Two males were obtained and the genitalia of one were examined and found to agree with the drawing by Stempffer (loc. cit.).

Lampides boeticus (Linn.)

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 29 ♂ 1 ♀; 2 ♂ and 1 ♀ (Coll. Mme. Fournier).

MOBUKU VALLEY, 7800 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

Early stages—T. H. E. Jackson, 1937: 234.

Distributed throughout Africa.

Euchrysops barkeri (Trimen)

Lycaena barkeri Trimen, 1893, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 129, pl. 8, ff. 5, 6.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 4 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Abyssinia, Tanganyika Territory, thence southwards as far as Natal and Zululand.

Recorded by Aurivillius in Seitz, 1935, loc. cit.: 483, from Ruwenzori.

Euchrysops malathana malathana (Boisduval)

Cupido malathana (Bdv.) Aurivillius, 1924, in Seitz, loc. cit.: pl. 73f.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀; 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

In B.M. from West, South and East Africa as far North as the Sudan.

Early stages—T. H. E. Jackson, 1937, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 235.

***Freyeria trochylus** (Freyer)

Papilio trochylus Freyer, 1845, Neue. Beitr. Schmetl. 5: 98, pl. 440, f. 1.

Cupido trochilus (Freyer) Aurivillius, 1925, in Seitz, loc. cit.: pl. 74a.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂; 1 ♂ (Coll. Mme. Fournier.)

In B.M. from South and East Africa, but does not appear to be anywhere common.

***Cupidopsis cissus** (Godart)

Polyommatus cissus Godart, 1819, Ent. Meth. 9: 683.

Cupidopsis cissus (Godart) Aurivillius, 1925, Seitz, loc. cit.: pl. 74g.

Genitalia descr. and fig. Stempffer, 1938, loc. cit.: 205.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 4 ♂; 2 ♂ (Coll. Mme. Fournier.)

In B.M. from West, South and East Africa as far North as Abyssinia.

Early stages—T. H. E. Jackson, 1937: 237.

C. cissus may be distinguished from *C. jobates*, the only other known Ruwenzori species of *Cupidopsis*, by the presence of a black cell spot on underside of forewing and by the lack of the hindwing tail.

Cupidopsis jobates (Hopffer)

Cupidopsis jobates (Hopffer) Aurivillius, 1924, Seitz, loc. cit.: pl. 72k.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from Angola, Belgian Congo, Uganda, Abyssinia, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland and South Africa.

Forewing underside without cell spot. Hindwing with small tail.

Zizeeria gaika (Trimen)

Cupido gaika (Trimen) Aurivillius, 1925, Seitz, loc. cit.: pl. 74i.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

Widely distributed in South and East Africa as far North as Somaliland and Abyssinia, but appears to be local in the West.

Closely allied to *Z. lysimon*, but distinguished by the much narrower dark border on upperside of hindwing.

Zizeeria antanossa (Mabille)

Lycaena antanossa Mabille, 1877, Ann. Soc. Ent. France (Bull.): 72.

Cupido antanossa (Mabille) Aurivillius, 1925, Seitz, loc. cit.: 74i.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards & Jackson*), 10 ♂ 1 ♀; 2 ♂ (Coll. Mme. Fournier).

In B.M. from West, South and East Africa as far North as Abyssinia.

Recorded by Aurivillius, Seitz, 1925, loc. cit.: 495, from Ruwenzori, but not recorded by the Scott-Elliot or Wollaston Expeditions.

Distinguished by the very powdered blue discal area of both wings on the upperside in the male and to a lesser degree in the female.

***Zizeeria lysimon** (Hübner)

Papilio lysimon Hübner, 1805, Samml. Europ. Schm. 1: 46, ff. 534–5.

= *Lycaena knysna* Trimen, 1862, Tr. Ent. Soc.: 403.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 18 ♂ 8 ♀.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 16 ♂ 6 ♀; 4 ♂ (Coll. Mme. Fournier).

Widely distributed throughout Africa.

Specimens of *lysimon* are in B.M. from both the Scott-Elliot and Wollaston Expeditions, but were probably recorded as *knysna*; *lysimon* may be distinguished by the broad marginal dark hindwing band on upperside.

***Zizeeria lucida** (Trimen)

Lycaena lucida Trimen, 1883, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 348.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 7 ♂ 3 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side), 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

KIGEZI—Kanaba Gap, 7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂ 2 ♀.

In B.M. from S.E. Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Abyssinia.

Distinguished by the longitudinal pale stripe along vein 5 on underside of hindwing.

PIERIDAE

Anaphaeis creona infida (Butler)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 10,200 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Uganda, Kenya and S. Sudan.

A very variable form. The specimen obtained has a very broad (5 mm.) black band on hindwing: the black bar at discocellulars is reduced to two spots.

***Belenois raffrayi extendens** (Joicey & Talbot)

Pieris raffrayi extendens Joicey & Talbot, 1926, Enc. Ent. B3, Lep. 2: 5.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side), 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from S. Sudan, Uganda, Kenya to N. Rhodesia.

The specimens recorded as *raffrayi* in the Report of the Legge and Wollaston Expedition belong to this race.

Belenois zochalia agrippinides (Holland)

Pieris agrippinides Holland, 1896, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 18: 758
♂ *Pieris zochalia* (Bdv.) Aurivillius, 1910, Seitz, loc. cit.: pl. 12e.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika Territory.

Both specimens agree well with the figure (loc. cit.) of *zochalia*.

Belenois zochalia agrippinides ♀-f. *ochracea* Heron

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500-7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

This handsome ♀-form, of which four specimens are now in B.M., appears to be confined to the Ruwenzori area.

The specimen from the Bwamba Pass is somewhat paler than the type, while the second specimen is without the submarginal zig-zag markings on upperside of hindwing.

***Belenois zochalia agrippinides** ♀-f. **flavipennis** (Neustetter)

Pieris zochalia pondoana ♀ ab. *flavipennis* Neustetter, 1916, Iris 30: 96.

N. RUWENZORI, 6000–8500 ft. (*S. A. Neave*), 1 ♀.

RUWENZORI, Upper Butahu River, Dec. 1919 (*T. A. Barns*), 1 ♀ (Ex. Coll. Joicey).

Differs from ♀-f. *ochracea* in having the ochraceous area of forewing upperside replaced by greenish white; on the underside the basal ochraceous area is more restricted. The hindwing does not differ from *ochracea* in one specimen, but the second female is without trace of the upperside submarginal zig-zag markings.

Mylothris croceus croceus Butler

Mylothris crocea (Butler) Aurivillius, 1911, Seitz, loc. cit.: pl. 22a.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 9 ♂ 5 ♀.

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) 5500–7500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

MOBUKU VALLEY, 7800 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Ruwenzori and the Lake Kivu District 4000–8000 ft.

Mylothris sagala Grose Smith f. **jacksoni** Sharpe

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Edwards & Jackson*), 4 ♂ 6 ♀.

In B.M. from Uganda and Kenya (Mt. Elgon, Kikuyu and Mara River).

Leptosia medusa (Cramer) f. **immaculata** (Aurivillius)

BWAMBA PASS (West Side) (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

MOBUKU VALLEY, 5000 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda.

Both specimens rather small, length of forewing 19 mm.

Leptosia alcesta (Cramer) f. **nupta** (Butler)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Edwards & Jackson*), 3 ♂ 1 ♀; Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

MPANGA FOREST, (*Edwards*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, and Kenya.

Eurema Hübner
(*Terias* Swainson)

See Corbet, 1934, Revisional Notes on African species of *Terias* Entom. 67: 277.

Four species of *Eurema* occur in Africa and specimens of all are in the B.M. from the Ruwenzori Range.

Eurema brigitta (Cramer) f. **zoë** (Hopffer)

Terias brigitta zoë (Hopffer) Aurivillius, 1910, Seitz loc. cit.: pl. 22f.

KIVATA, 5300–8000 ft. (*Scott-Elliott*), 1 ♀.

MOKIA, 3500 ft. (*Legge & Wollaston*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from West, South and East Africa, Abyssinia, Somaliland, and Sudan.

Both sexes are well illustrated in Seitz (loc. cit.).

Eurema hecabe senegalensis (Boisduval) f. **brenda**
(Doubleday & Hewitson)

= *Terias brenda* (Heron), 1909, Tr. Zool. Soc. Lond. 19: 166.

= *Terias boisduvaliana* (Heron), 1909, loc. cit.: 167.

Terias brenda Doubleday (Aurivillius), 1910, Seitz loc. cit.: pl. 22c.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

Eurema hecabe senegalensis Boisduval, f. **maculata** (Aurivillius)

Terias brenda maculata Aurivillius, 1911, Seitz loc. cit.: 64, pl. 22c.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*)
1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, and Kenya.

***Eurema hecabe senegalensis** (Boisduval) f. **bisinuata** (Butler)

Terias bisinuata Butler, 1876, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) 18: 485.

Terias senegalensis, f. *bisinuata*, Butler (Aurivillius), 1911, Seitz., loc. cit.: pl. 22d.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♂; Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*),
1 ♂ 1 ♀.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, S. Sudan, Abyssinia, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, south to Nyasaland.

Eurema desjardinsii (Boisduval) f. **marshalli** (Butler)

Terias marshalli Butler, 1897, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.: 851, pl. 1, ff. 8, 9.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂ 2 ♀.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

Eurema desjardinsii (Boisduval) f. **regularis** (Butler)

Terias regularis Butler, 1876, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) 18: 486.

KILEMBE, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 1 ♂.

E. desjardinsii in B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, Abyssinia, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, southwards to Natal.

***Eurema hapale** (Mabille)

Terias hapale Mabille, 1882, Le Nat. 2: 99.

= *Terias boisduvaliana* var. *reducta* Heron, 1909, loc. cit.: 167.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 3 ♂ 1 ♀.

In B.M. from W. Africa (Lower Niger and Cameroons), Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

Two specimens described by Heron (loc. cit.) as females of *reducta* prove on examination to be males of *hapale*.

Catopsilia florella (Fabricius)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

Distributed throughout Africa.

PAPILIONIDAE

***Papilio antimachus** Drury

Papilio antimachus Drury, 1782, Illustr. Nat. Hist. 3: pl. 1.

In B.M. from the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Cameroons, French Congo, and Belgian Congo as far East as Lake Kivu.

Although this species was not taken by the Expedition, the following note from Mr. T. H. E. Jackson of Kitale seems to indicate that it occurs in the forest areas of the Ruwenzori Range, and also in W. Ankole. "In a collection belonging to C. Cripps of Soy is a male of *Papilio antimachus* taken in the Kalinzu Forest in W. Ankole which I have seen and can vouch for.

"Some years ago I met a man who had been on Ruwenzori with Dr. Humphreys, the climber, and he described to me a butterfly which he had taken in the depths of the Ruwenzori Forest at a salt-lick. From the description it could not have been anything but *antimachus*."

Papilio dardanus dardanus Brown

NDALI (near Kisomoro), 4500 ft. (*J. F. Shillito*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, and S. Sudan.

The hindwing tail of this specimen is somewhat unusual, being thickly covered with ochreous scales.

Papilio dardanus dardanus ♀-f. **hippocoon** Fabricius

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

The hindwing white area is more extended than in normal *hippocoon*.

One of the specimens obtained by the Wollaston Expedition from Mokia is without the forewing apical spot and is therefore referable to ab. *hippocoonatus* Stoneham, 1933, Bull. Stoneham, Mus. 15: 33.

***Papilio nireus nireus** Linn.

Papilio nireus Linn., 1764, Mus. Lud. Ulr.: 217.

S.E. RUWENZORI, 3500 ft. (*Legge & Wollaston*), 3 ♂ 1 ♀.

These specimens are not mentioned in the Report of the Wollaston Expedition. Two of the males have the bluish-green bands, particularly on the forewing, narrower than in typical *nireus*.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda and S. Sudan.

***Papilio sosia** Rothschild & Jordan

Papilio sosia Rothschild & Jordan, 1910, Nov. Zool. 10: 488.

RUWENZORI, 8000 ft. (*R. Gunnis*).

In B.M. from Senegambia to Cameroons, Congo and Uganda.

A single male in B.M. agrees with the description. *P. sosia* can be distinguished from *nireus* by the row of submarginal green or blue spots on forewing upperside arranged in pairs in the interspaces.

***Papilio bromius chrapkowskii** Suffert

Papilio chrapkowskii Suffert, 1904, Iris 17: 98, pl. 2, f. 2.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♂ 2 ♀.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo, Uganda, S. Sudan and Kenya.

The bluish bands are somewhat broader on both wings than in the male and female type which are now in B.M. (Ex. Coll. Joicey).

Papilio mackinnoni mackinnoni Sharpe

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya, S. Sudan and Tanganyika Territory.

The post-discal spots are decidedly smaller than in the male type.

***Papilio zoroastres homeyeri** Plötz

Papilio homeyeri Plötz, 1880, Stett. Ent. Zeit: 306.

S.E. RUWENZORI, Mokia (*Legge & Wollaston*), 3 ♂.

Three males are in B.M. from the Wollaston Expedition which were probably recorded as *plagiatus*.

***Papilio jacksoni ruandana** Le Cerf

Papilio jacksoni ruandana Le Cerf, 1924, Bull. Hill Mus. 1: 393.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 2 ♂ 2 ♀.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo and Uganda (Ruwenzori and Toro), 5000–8000 ft.

One male has an indistinct dusted white spot near apex of forewing cell. The specimens obtained by the Scott-Elliott & Wollaston Expeditions and recorded as *jacksoni* belong to this race.

HESPERIIDAE

Coeliades forestan forestan (Cramer)

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀.

In B.M. from W. Africa, Congo, Uganda, Abyssinia, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, southwards to Natal.

Spialea rebeli (Higgins)

Hesperia rebeli Higgins, 1924, Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.: 101.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

In B.M. from Nigeria, Cameroons, Congo, Uganda and Kenya.

Obtained by the Legge & Wollaston Expedition, but recorded as *Hesperia ploetzi*.

***Metisella media media** Evans

Metisella media media Evans, 1937, Cat. Afr. Hesp.: 69, pl. 3, f. 29.

RUWENZORI—Nyamgasani Valley, 8000–9000 ft. (*D. R. Buxton*), 1 ♀.

KIGEZI—Mt. Mgahinga, 8000 ft. (*J. Ford*), 2 ♂.

In B.M. from Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

Metisella orientalis alpha Evans

Metisella orientalis alpha Evans, 1937, Cat. Afr. Hesp.: 70, pl. 3, f. 3

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ 1 ♀.

In B.M. from the Congo and Uganda.

Obtained by the Wollaston Expedition but recorded as *Cyclopides metis* Linn.

***Acleros mackenii** (Trimen) f. **instabilis** Mabille

Acleros instabilis Mabille, 1889, Bull. Soc. Ent. France: 168.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂.

In B.M. from Nigeria, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Abyssinia and Tanganyika Territory.

The specimens recorded as *mackenii* in the Report of the Wollaston Expedition belong to this form.

Chondrolepis cynthia Evans

Chondrolepis cynthia Evans, 1936, Bull. Soc. Lep. Genève 7: 185.

Chondrolepis cynthia Evans, 1937, Cat. Afr. Hesp.: pl. 5, f. 78.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♂ 2 ♀.

In B.M. from E. Belgian Congo and Ruwenzori.

Zenonia zeno (Trimen)

= *Padraona zeno* Heron 1909, Tr. Zool. Soc., 19: 175.

NAMWAMBA VALLEY, 6500 ft. (*Jackson*), 1 ♀; Kilembe, 4500 ft. (*Edwards*), 2 ♂.

In B.M. from Nigeria, Cameroons, Congo, Uganda, Abyssinia, Tanganyika Territory, Nyasaland, Rhodesia and S. Africa.

In addition to the foregoing, the following species have been recorded or are in the B.M. collection, from Ruwenzori.

Amauris grogani Sharpe (*Wollaston*).

Gnophodes parmene parmene Dbl. & Hew. (*Wollaston*)

minchini magniplaga Heron (*Wollaston*)

Melanitis leda africana Fruh. (*Wollaston*).

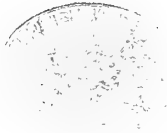
ab. *fulvescens* Guen. (*Wollaston*).

- Mycalesis persimilis* Joicey & Talb. (Barns).
 angulosa Butl. (Wollaston).
 safitza Hew. (Wollaston).
 vulgaris Butl. (Scott-Elliot).
 campina Auriv. (Scott-Elliot).
 saga Butl. (Wollaston).
 saussurei Dewitz (Johnston).
Neocoenyra gregorii Butl. (Scott-Elliot).
Ypthima itonia Hew. (Wollaston).
Acraea terpsichore Linn. (Wollaston).
 iturina Gr.-Sm. (Wollaston).
 peneleos pelasgius Gr.-Sm. (Wollaston).
Hypolimnas salmacis platydema Rothsch. & Jord. (Wollaston).
 missippus Linn. (Wollaston).
Catacroptera cloanthe Cram. (Wollaston).
Precis oenone Linn. (Wollaston).
 hierta cebrene Trim. (Wollaston).
 terea Drury (Wollaston).
 milonia Feld (Wollaston).
 pelarga Fab. (Wollaston).
 antilope Feisth. (Wollaston).
 octavia sesamus Trim. (Wollaston).
 chorimene Guér (Wollaston).
Salamis parhassus aethiops de Beauv. (Wollaston)
 anacardii nebulosa Trim. (Wollaston).
Ergolis enotrea suffusa Feld. (Wollaston).
 albifascia Joicey & Talb. (Barns).
Byblia acheloia Wallgn. (Wollaston).
Charaxes jasius epijasius Reiche (Wollaston).
 etheocles ♂ f. *chanleri* Holl. (Wollaston).
 candiope Godart (Wollaston).
Pentila nyassana clarensis Neave (Wollaston).
Megalopalpus simplex Röber (Wollaston).
Lachnocnema durbani Trim. (Wollaston).
Virachola antalus Hopff. (Wollaston).
Hypolycaena pachalica Butl. (Wollaston).
Anthene talboti Stempf. (Wollaston).
 amarah Lef. (Wollaston).
 lemnos Hew. (Wollaston).
Phlyaria cyara Hew. (Wollaston).
Castalius isis Drury (Wollaston).
Euchrysops osiris Hopff. (Wollaston).

- Lepidochrysops parsimon* Fab (= *celaeus* Cram.) (Wollaston).
Azanus natalensis Trim. (Wollaston).
Mylothris agathina Cram. (Wollaston).
 rubricosta Mab. (Wollaston).
Appias epaphia Cram. (= *Glutophrissa contracta* Butl.) (Wollaston).
Leuceronia buquetii Bdv. (Wollaston).
Belenois solilucis Butl. (Wollaston).
Colotis hetaera f. *puniceus* Butl. (Wollaston).
 f. *hetaera* Gerst. (Wollaston).
 antevippe subvenosus Butl. (Wollaston).
 elgonensis E.M. Sh. (Wollaston).
 evippe complexivus Butl. (= *ocale* Bdv.) (Wollaston).
 aurigineus aurigineus Butl. (Wollaston).
 antigone antigone f. *eione* Bdv. (= *pseudetrida* Westw.) (Wollaston).
 f. *phlegetonia*, Bdv. (= *xanthus* Swinh.) (Wollaston).
Eronia cleodora dilatata Butl. (Wollaston).
 leda Bdv. (Wollaston).
Leuceronia buquetii Bdv. (Wollaston).
Papilio demodocus demodocus Esp. (Wollaston).
 phorcas Cram. (Wollaston).
 zenobia Fab. (Wollaston).
 gallienus whitnalli Neave (Wollaston).
Coeliades libeon f. *libeon* Druce (Scott-Elliot).
Eretis melania Mab. (= *perpaupera* Holl.) (Wollaston).
Sarangesa haplopa Swinh. (Wollaston).
 maculata Mab. (= *subalbicans* B.-Bak.) (Wollaston).
Metisella (Cyclopides) midas midas Butl. (Wollaston).
 willemi Wallgn. (Wollaston).
Lepella lepeletier Latr. (Wollaston).
Teniorhinus ignita Mab. (= *Oxypalpus wollastoni* Heron) (Wollaston).
Ceratrichia wollastoni Heron (Wollaston).
Pardaleodes incerta incerta Snell. (Wollaston).
Celaenorrhinus galenus intermixtus Auriv. (Wollaston).
 proximus Mab. (Wollaston).
Chondrolepis (= *Chioneigia*) *leggei* Heron (Wollaston).
Artitropa milleri milleri Riley (Wollaston).
 comus reducta Auriv. (Wollaston).
Baoris lugens Hopff (Wollaston)
Pelopidas (Chapra) mathias mathias Fab. (Wollaston).
 perobscura Druce (Parnara sp. Heron) (Wollaston).
Pelopidas detecta Trim. (Wollaston).
Gegenes pumilio gambica Mab. (= *occulta* Trim.) (Wollaston).
Gegenes letterstedti brevicornis Plötz (Wollaston).

REFERENCES

- Butler, A. G., 1895. On Lepidoptera recently collected in British East Africa by G. F. Scott-Elliot. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. : 722-738, pls. 42, 43.
- Heron, F. A., 1909. Zoological Results of the 1905-6 Ruwenzori Expedition. Lep. Rhop.—Tr. Zool. Soc. London, 19: 141-176, pl. 5.
- Joicey, J. J. and Talbot, G., 1921. New Lepidoptera collected by T. A. Barns in East Central Africa. Bull. Hill. Mus., 1: 40-103.
- Fishlock, C. W. L. and Hancock, G. L. R., 1933. Notes on the Flora and Fauna of Ruwenzori with special reference to the Bujuku Valley. Journ. E. Afr. & Uganda Nat. Hist. Soc., 44: 205-229.

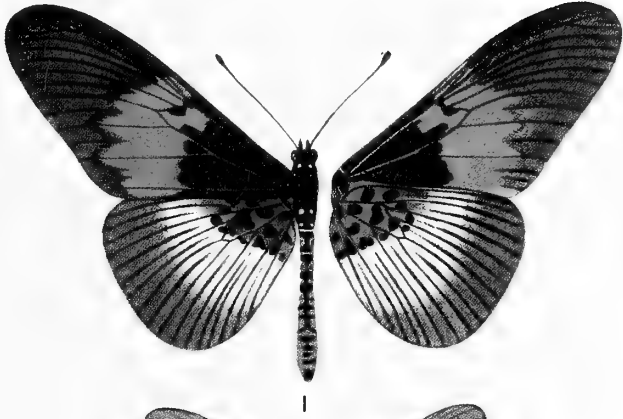


EXPLANATION OF PLATE V

- Fig. 1.—*Bematistes macaria hemileuca* Jord. ♂.
Fig. 2.—*Acraea ansorgei* ♀-f. *uniformis* f. nov.
Fig. 3.—*Acraea ansorgei* f. *silacea* Eltr. ♂.
Fig. 4.—*Acraea ansorgei* ♀-f. *ausvilliana*
Bryk.
Fig. 5.—*Acraea ansorgei* ♀-f. *vansomereni*
Bryk.
Fig. 6.—*Acraea ansorgei* ♀-f. *pica* Eltr.
Fig. 7.—*Acraea ansorgei* ♀-f. *lutealba* Eltr.
Fig. 8.—*Acraea ansorgei* ♀-f. *wickhami*
f. nov.

PRESENTED

15 MAR 1939



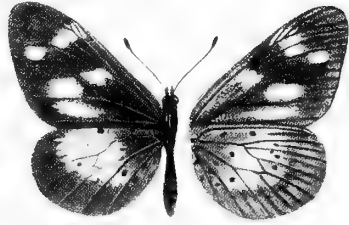
1



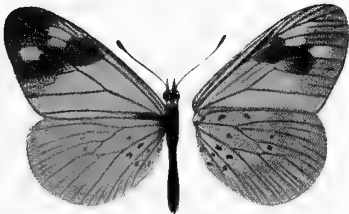
2



3



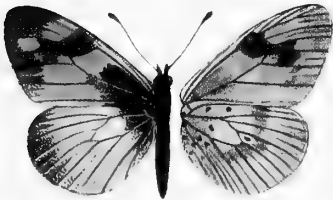
6



4



7



5

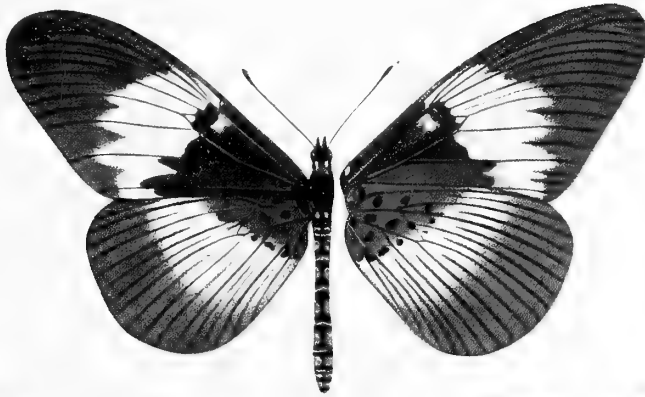


8



EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI

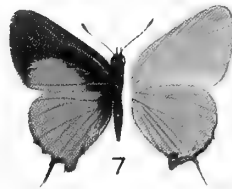
- Fig. 1.—*Bematistes macaria* ssp. *hemileuca* Jord ♀.
Fig. 2.—*Phlyaria heritsia* ssp. *chibonotana*
Auriv. ♂.
Fig. 3.—*Harpendyreus reginaldi* ssp. *reginaldi* Heron ♂.
Fig. 4.—*Harpendyreus reginaldi* ssp. *reginaldi* Heron ♀.
Fig. 5.—*Cyclusyllis wollastoni* ssp. *wollastoni*
B.-Baker ♀.
Fig. 6.—*Hypolycaena jacksoni* B.-Baker ♂.
Fig. 7.—*Hypomyrina nomenia* f. *fournierae*
f. nov. ♂.
Fig. 8.—*Virachola edwardsi* sp. nov. ♂.
Fig. 9.—*Virachola edwardsi* sp. nov. ♀.
Fig. 10.—*Cyclusyllis wollastoni* ssp. *wollastoni*
B.-Baker ♂.
Fig. 11.—*Hypolycaena jacksoni* B.-Baker ♀



1



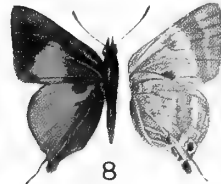
2



7



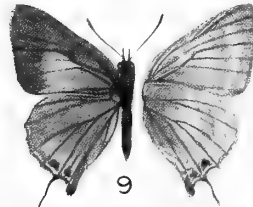
3



8



4



9



5



10



6



11

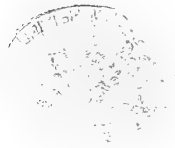


Plate VII

RUWENZORI

River Njuranja (tributary of Namwamba), 6500 feet

Very many species of Rhopalocera were collected on the borders of this stream and in the surrounding forest



Plate VIII
RUWENZORI

Acraea amicitiae Heron, on stone in stream west of Bwamba Pass, alt. 5500 feet









